CLOSED SHELF

REC'D NOV 18 1968

The People's Korea

No. 401 EVERY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1968 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Pakistani Ambassador to China

PYONGYANG, Oct. 21 (KCNA) —Premier Kim Il Sung received today Sultan Mohammed Khan, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to China, and his party now visiting our country.

Present on the occasion was Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Cuban Folk Song Singers

PYONGYANG, Oct. 21 (KCNA) —Comrade Kim Il Sung received today the Cuban folk song singers' group on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were members of the Cuban folk song singers' group headed by poet and actor Carlos Puebla.

Present there were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Sung Chul and Huh Bong Hak.

Also present was Cuban Ambassador to Korea Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Premier Kim Il Sung received on Oct. 21 the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to China who made a visit to our country.

Treatise of Premier KIM IL SUNG "Is Precious Historic Document Which Gives Great Encouragement and Confidence to All Peoples Waging Revolutionary Struggle against U.S. Imperialism...."

The treatise "Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible" authored in person by Marshal Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara in battle, is evoking widespread repercussions among the Latin American people.

CUBA

Miguel Estepano, professor of the Havana University said: The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung gives great encouragement and confidence to our people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and illumines a correct road of the liberation struggle to be followed by the Latin American revolutionaries who are fighting against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and the puppet oligarchic regimes. This is the strategic and tactical proposition of the revolutionary struggle which can be put forth only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious military strategist and the great Leader of the Korean people, who has accumulated rich experiences in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Pointing out that this treatise deeply touched the hearts of the Cuban people, he went on:

In the treatise, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, highly appraised the exploits of Che Guevara, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, who dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary cause of the oppressed peoples. His high appreciation of Che Guevara means active support to our Cuban revolution.

Miguel Estepano quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"...the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples cannot emerge victorious without using revolutionary violence to crush foreign imperialists and overthrow the reactionary dictatorial machinery of the exploiting classes at home that work hand in glove with them. It is imperative to meet violence with violence and crush counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces.**

"The revolution can always be advanced and brought to maturity only through an active and hard struggle of the revolutionaries. If an active struggle is neglected, only waiting for a favourable situation to arise by reason of the arduousness of the revolution, revolutionary forces cannot be fostered."

He said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is a true revolutionary. He led the people to a brilliant victory by waging a struggle without a moment's respite in the course of his 40 odd-year revolutionary struggle. He sincerely instructed that the revolutionaries should wage an active and hard struggle in order to liberate the oppressed peoples at an early date.

This gives great encouragement and stimulus to the people who rose in the liberation struggle. We are convinced that the earlier we determine to carry out revolution actively, the more rapidly the oppressed peoples will be freed from poverty and the less blood will be needed to achieve liberation.

He emphasized:

I am firmly convinced that the great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is invincible, as Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, rightly pointed out.

CHILE

Valterio Pierro, Member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and Chilean Representative of the Excutive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, stressed that the treatise "Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was published in the "TRICONTINENTAL," the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia Africa and Latin America, is a great document which put forth the basic ways for more powerfully waging the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

He went on:

This treatise is a precious historic document which gives great encouragement and confidence to all peoples waging a revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. I believe that this document, which correctly defines the strategies and tactics of the world revolutionary movement greatly contributes to inspiring all the fighting peoples and revolutionaries of the three continents to fight more vigorously in the revolutionary struggle.

In the treatise, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, not only gave a correct assessment of the importance of defending the Cuban revolution and consolidating its victory and the significance of the struggle of the Latin American people to free themselves from the exploitation and oppression by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet dictatorial regimes but set forth precious lines on waging the world anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle with greater intensity.

He quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"Imperialism will not change its aggressive nature before it dies. That is why one should dispel all illusions about imperialism and fight it out. Only when principled stand is maintained against imperialism and a staunch anti-imperialist struggle intensified, can the oppressed nations win freedom and independence and the liberated peoples check imperialist aggression, consolidate national independence and achieve prosperity for their countries and nations. "In order to develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle vigorously, it is important to cement to the maximum the militant unity of all areas, all countries, all parties, all people and all forces opposing imperialism."**

Every word of the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly teaches us revolutionaries what stand we should take in the revolutionary struggle, he said, and went on:

Such valuable strategical-tactical document on the anti-imperialist struggle can be produced only by Comrade Kim Il Sung who is leading along a correct road the Korean people who have garnered rich experiences in the anti-imperialist struggle and have won great victory in the socialist construction of the country and in the struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

He emphasized: The Chilean people, availing themselves of this opportunity, express once again firm solidarity with the Korean people who are waging a determined struggle against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the world people, and for the unification of their fatherland under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

GUIANA

Lal Bahadur, Representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guiana in Havana, declared:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, is, indeed, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution, and he is not only leading the Korean revolution victoriously but also skilfully and consistently leading the universal struggles of the world in a far-sighted way.

Lal Bahadur said:

The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung published this time is a great document which calls upon the revolutionary people of the whole world to further strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and puts forth correct ways of leading the struggle to victory. In the treatise, he clarified in detail concrete ways of unfolding and developing the world revolutionary struggle.

His propositions are a precious line and ways of struggle which no revolutionary, no leader of the world has ever elucidated. While reading the treatise, I was deeply impressed by each clause. I felt as if I saw a bright future of our revolutionary struggle.

Lal Bahadur quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The revolution can always be advanced and brought to maturity only through an active and hard struggle of the revolutionaries. If an active struggle is neglected, only waiting for a favorable situation to arise by reason of the arduousness of the revolution, revolutionary forces cannot be fostered."**

These words are the valuable teachings which clarified the attitude we revolutionaries must take in the revolutionary struggle, Lal Bahadur said.

He also quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"It is the task for the revolutionaries of each country to lay down a scientifically-motivated, careful way of struggle on the basis of a correct assessment of the internal and external situation and a proper calculation of the balance of forces between friend and foe, accumulate and build up the revolutionary forces by rearing the nuclear elements and awakening the masses of the people in the trying crucible of the revolution, unfolding an active struggle and yet going around the snags and avoiding unnecessary sacrifices at ordinary times, and make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event."**

Emphasizing that the Latin American revolutionaries must deeply study and follow all the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he went on:

In this treatise, Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution, indicated us a correct road of further developing the revolutionary struggle of the people and completely liquidating imperialism and old and new colonialism.

He declared:

We people of Guiana look up to and revere Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the most thorough and greatest Leader of the anti-imperialist struggle. We will surely carry out the revolution in our country by learning from his anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas.

(KCNA)

Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

Holding Aloft Banner of Anti-Imperialist Struggle

By **Hyun Chul**

(Continued from the previous issue)

As mentioned above, the process before and after the battle at Tungning county seat showed that great victory and successes were gained in strengthening the anti-imperialist united front, as Comrade Kim Il Sung had intended and planned.

After the battle at Tungning county seat our guerrilla army returned to Lotzekou and had a meeting with the anti-Japanese units.

Then, an unexpected thing happened during the get-together.

That day, referring to the victory in the battle at Tungning county seat in his speech, the commander of the national-salvation army admitted that it was possible solely due to the joint co-operation with the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, but he revealed his defeatist stand, saying that since Japanese imperialism was a powerful army they could not fight on against it unless they were provided the "support" of arms and manpower by the reactionary forces in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Irritated at his speech, a guerrilla company leader who had come from Hunchun to join the battle at Tungning county seat mounted the rostrum and refuted his argument.

He exposed that the reactionary forces were the treacherous groups and declared that to pin hope to such reactionaries was quite a foolish and reactionary behaviour.

Angered at these words the commander of the national-salvation army gave an order to his men to arrest promptly and shoot him.

Thus the company leader was taken and sent off, with his hands tied to rope. Unable to bear it, our enraged guerrillas stood up, with guns in their hands.

(It is a matter of heartache to lose a comrade even in battle, then how can we lose a comrade for such reason. We cannot remain indifferent, whatever happens upon us.)

All the guerrillas made a determination to rescue their company leader.

Now that things came to such a pass, soldiers of the national-salvation army also got prepared against the guerrillas taking up guns.

In a few minutes the situation became very grave.

At this dangerous moment when a horror-inspiring and strained atmosphere reigned, Comrade Kim Il Sung mounted the rostrum in a composed manner as usually, and spoke to the guerrillas to the following effect:

"...I can fully understand the feelings of you who are resolved to save your comrade.

"But, think it over once again for what we have come here and why we have shed blood in the battle at Tungning county seat to tide over difficult phases!

"We Communists must never act, captivated by temporary sentiments. We must not bring to naught something great for the sake of a trifle.

"We have come here to crush Japanese imperialism by joining hands and in co-operation with the national-salvation army. In the battle we demonstrated the mettle of the Korean Communists, and not only the soldiers of the lower circles but also top circles of the national-salvation army came to put trust in and rely on us.

It can be said that our aim to expand the anti-imperialist united front here is being fulfilled splendidly.

"But today, you have put all people who will fight under the banner of anti-Japanese joint struggle on a par with the enemy, merely because the commander of the national-salvation army attempted to kill your company leader, weren't you wrong? We Communists must always act, mindful of what is advantageous to the revolution before doing any act.

"We must not do great harm to the revolution for a trifle.

"And if you persist in an extremely leftist tendency as just now, you cannot save the company leader but will find yourselves kept off from the national-salvation army for ever. That will cause great loss in the way of the revolution and only bring grist to the mill of Japanese imperialism..."

Listening to him we felt lots of prick of conscience for committing such indiscreet acts.

We repented of having failed to place the interests of the revolution before anything else, captivated by temporary sentiments, and of having committed an act which again could have thrown a great obstacle to the formation of the anti-imperialist united front which Comrade Kim Il Sung had explored despite the danger upon him. We felt sorry deeply for the lack of intelligence and self-cultivation required of a revolutionary. Then Comrade Kim Il Sung turned to soldiers of the national-salvation army.

At first, he dwelt on the situation then prevailing in China and the fact that she had suffered foreign invasions historically. But, so far none of them succeeded in occupying the whole of China, he said, comparing them to several dogs that were growling at each other before a big piece of meat, failing to take it away.

He continued: It is evident that if these dogs are left unchecked they will finally take the piece of meat away. A dog, Japanese imperialism, has already grasped it.

His words were easy to understand and his comparison was fit so that the straining of soldiers of the national-salvation army became relaxed and they began to listen to his speech attentively.

Recalling that right after the victorious October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union suffered the armed intervention by a number of foreign imperialist invaders, Comrade Kim Il Sung explained that at that time the people of the Soviet Union could repulse them and win victory only because they fought to the end, firmly united.

He stressed: The very Japanese imperialists are the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples; accordingly it is the most important task confronting us that the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the anti-Japanese units unite to fight against Japanese imperialism to the last; other trifles can be gradually tackled in the course of joint struggle and it accords to the interests of the peoples of Korea and China.

(He is, indeed, a great man. As long as we enjoy his leadership we will be ever-victorious.)

His speech won the hearts of soldiers of the anti-Japanese units as well as our own and the serious tension prevailing among all the soldiers of the national-salvation army soon became relaxed.

Soldiers of the anti-Japanese units asked each other or admired him: "Who is he?" "From where has he come?" "He has wonderful sense!"

Some soldiers spoke in whispers to others that it had been said that a high-ranking cadre would visit their unit and perhaps he should be the very man.

Marshal Kim Il Sung holding talks with the commander of the national-salvation army stationed in Lotzekou in order to form an anti-Japanese united front

We guerrillas informed them with pride that he was no other than Commander Kim Il Sung.

"Ah, you mean he is the very famed Commander Kim Il Sung!" Soldiers of the anti-Japanese units instantly raised cheers.

"Sure enough, he is right!"

"We should act in accordance with his words!"

Each soldier of the anti-Japanese units put thumb up, saying "Commander Kim Il Sung is the greatest man."

They shouted in unison: "We oppose the execution of the company leader of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit by shooting! Whoever orders us, we do not fire at our friend."

A soldier of the anti-Japanese unit standing beside me said in muffled whispers:

"To be sure, we can't leave our commander to execute the company leader. If urged to shoot him, we'd fire blank shots and let him go!"

Overwhelmed by the touching, reasonable speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung with persuasive power and pressed by such sentiments of soldiers of the anti-Japanese units who were touched by his speech, now the commander of the national-salvation army had no alternative but to release the company leader.

That day I was full of admiration for the revolutionary adherence to principle and great power of influence of Comrade Kim Il Sung who, under any unexpected situation and unforeseen condition, solved matters, distinguishing a trifling matter from a great thing and subordinating everything to the interests of the revolution.

It was possible only by the lofty devotion, wonderful patience and broad-mindedness of Comrade Kim Il Sung who always coped by himself with the crisis for the sake of the revolution that the difficult task of forming the anti-imperialist united front with the anti-Japanese units was put in reality.

The victory in the battle at Tungning county seat was a triumph of the very great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the immortal exploits performed thanks to his outstanding guidance and high virtues.

Just before our departure for Funchun after the battle, he gave us anti-Japanese guerrillas an instruction to the following effect:

"...We must draw a lesson from the recent incident at Lotzekou and conduct better in the future the work with anti-Japanese units.

"As long as the anti-Japanese units fight against Japanese imperialism though they are a nationalist army by nature, we should fight hand in hand with them.

"What we must be mindful of in forming the anti-imperialist united front with them is that we should adhere firmly to class stand, while always maintaining the principle of putting forth matters suited to the level of their consciousness and patiently educating and persuading them till they are aware of them.

"As you have experienced this time, they are not yet prepared politically and morally. Such being the case, there may be many disagreeable things in the course of joint operations.

"Hence, if we lose elasticity and take only a get-tough attitude towards them putting forth high requirements thoughtlessly, they in the end will give up struggle or surrender to the enemy.

"Therefore, when they commit errors which are not contradictory to the class principles, we must conduct steadily explanatory work among them and persuade them to convince themselves of their errors and educate and remould them by setting the examples of our Communists..."

We left Lotzekou, each resolving to thoroughly implement his intention without fail bearing his teaching deep in mind.

At this time, an anti-Japanese unit which took part in the battle at Tungning county seat volunteered to go with us at any cost.

The men of the unit resolutely came out to follow us, saying that the path indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the way to glory and they could accomplish the anti-Japanese cause only when they fought under the guidance of such a brilliant and outstanding Leader as him.

They were not the only people who followed us.

All people who were deeply moved by the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding leadership and lofty character as a revolutionary, respected and revered him boundlessly.

A commander of the national-salvation army who was rescued from a danger under the care of Comrade Kim Il Sung when he was wounded in the battle at Tungning county seat and had his wound healed with medicine sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, pledged to follow Comrade Kim Il Sung at any cost shedding tears. Later on, he joined the People's Revolutionary Army as he pledged, and became a member of the Communist Party.

Even after the battle at Tungning county seat which opened up a new stage of development in the formation of the united front with the anti-Japanese units, Comrade Kim Il Sung educated and remoulded the anti-Japanese units to rally them under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, organizing and staging many joint operations with anti-Japanese units including the Lotzekou battle fought in 1934, and dispatched fine cadres brought up personally by him to them to help them in their political and military activities and to revolutionize them.

In this way the banner of anti-imperialist joint struggle finally came to fly all over Northeast China, which dealt a more telling blow to Japanese imperialism and was one of the important factors in winning the ultimate victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Today, too, as in the past days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung point out clearly the road of struggle as a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for the victory of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions on intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present time as follows:

"In order to battle vigorously against U.S. imperialism, international anti-U.S. joint action must be achieved and an anti-U.S. united front be formed. A split of the anti-imperialist forces only gives benefits to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, and does harm to the revolutionary people. All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world

(Continued on page 3)

DPRK—Genuine Fatherland of 40 Million Korean People

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea—this is the genuine fatherland and hopeful lighthouse of the 40 million Korean people.

The people of the world highly praise our fatherland—daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader—as "Heroic Korea," "Chullima Korea" and "Fatherland of *Juche*."

1. DPRK Is Deep-Rooted in Brilliant Revolutionary Traditions of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

As a patriotic and anti-imperialist political power, the DPRK founded by the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, is led by the patriotic revolutionary fighters who fought valiantly for a long time against foreign imperialists and aggressors for the liberation and independence of the fatherland.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said: **"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people and a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party."**

Strictly adhering to the stand of *Juche* from the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Marshal Kim Il Sung put forth the line of a people's regime while originally developing Marxist-Leninist theories. He clarified the character and tasks of the political power to be set up in our country and its form and function, and founded the revolutionary people's power in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of socio-economic conditions and national and class contradictions in our country, Marshal Kim Il Sung defined the character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. The enemies of the revolution were defined as the Japanese imperialists and as landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who were allied with them, the motive power of the revolution as the working people including workers and peasants, and bourgeoisie and national capitalists.

From this viewpoint, Marshal Kim Il Sung recognized that the political power to be set up in our country should be a revolutionary people's regime of all anti-Japanese patriotic forces based upon the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

"How proud and happy we would be if we could build a society without oppression and exploitation on our fatherland which has beautiful mountains and clear waters, tap the rich natural resources with our own strength and lead a free and happy life! Herein lies the ultimate aim for which we are waging a bloody struggle," said Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The line of revolutionary people's regime put forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung was defined and summed up deeply in the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters waged a bloody 15 odd-year-long struggle to build the genuine people's regime.

In conformity with the line of revolutionary people's regime put forth by him at the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and on the basis of rich experience accumulated by him, Marshal Kim Il Sung proclaimed the historic 20-point Platform after the Liberation and established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee in 1946 and the North Korean People's Committee in 1947.

The North-South general election was held to found the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to break the deadlock created in Korea at the time when our country was divided into North and South and when danger of national split became more serious because of the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

As a result of the election which was participated in by 99.97 per cent of all the eligible voters in the North and 77.52 per cent in the South under the fascist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the DPRK was founded in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people in September, 1948 and the united central government led by Marshal Kim Il Sung was established.

The founding of the DPRK which represents the real national interests and will of the entire Korean people was the shinning realization of Marshal Kim Il Sung's great plan for the restoration of the fatherland and establishment of the people's regime and was a great event that marked a historic turning point in the development of the Korean revolution.

Under the banner of the DPRK, the only country of the Korean nation, the Korean people have achieved the national prosperity and development in the northern half of the country that never saw in this country with a history of several thousand years.

In our country, power is in the hands of the entire working people, including the working class and the various organs of people's power are constituted by the most patriotic and excellent representatives of all strata of people.

The composition of deputies elected as the result of the election for the Supreme People's Assembly held last year is as follows:

Anti-Japanese revolutionaries—75 including anti-Japanese fighters—60

Heroes of the Republic who rendered meritorious services during the Fatherland Liberation War—12

Labour Heroes who achieved great successes in socialist construction—64

Recipients of State decorations—412

The representatives of workers number 292, representatives of farmers—70 and representatives of office workers and intellectuals—95 in the deputies.

The 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are represented by seven deputies.

One hundred per cent of the eligible voters participated in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and to various local people's assemblies and 100 per cent of them cast votes for the all candidates for deputies.

This was a miraculous event unprecedented in world history.

2. Full-Fledged Independent State

Being an independent government, the Government of the Republic formulates all its home and foreign policies entirely on the basis of the national interests and will of the Korean people.

Since its founding, the Government of the Republic has maintained complete political self-determination under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and has fully exercised all its powers in all the fields of state activities.

This fact is to be vividly proved by the brilliant achievements the Republic has registered in revolution and construction in the past 20 years.

In fact, the Government of the Republic has always adhered to an independent stand in revolution and construction, and is firmly maintaining the stand that the unification of the fatherland should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. To this end, the Government of the Republic is making strenuous efforts.

The Government is conducting relations with foreign countries on the basis of complete equality and independence.

The Republic has been converted into a powerful socialist country which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence, as it has excellently embodied the ideas of *Juche* of Marshal Kim Il Sung in all its state activities.

3. Genuine Political Freedom, Rights Ensured

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Republic is a genuine people's state which ensures all strata of the people including the workers and peasants not only political freedom and rights but also material and cultural welfare."

Working people in the northern half of the Republic have the right to elect their true delegates to the government organs of all levels such as the Supreme People's Assembly, the supreme government organ and at the same time the right and freedom to be elected to them. Moreover, they are all guaranteed all political freedoms such as the freedom of the press, assembly, association and demonstration. Therefore, they can give fullest play to their creative abilities and wisdom.

All the laws and decisions the people's government has adopted are wholly in the interest of the masses of people.

The Land Reform Law, the first of the sort ever adopted, gave land free of charge to the peasants who had long wanted to have their own land.

Among the laws enacted are the Labour Law, the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, the Law on the Enforcement of Free Medical Service, the Law on Abolition of Agricultural Tax in Kind and the Law on the Enforcement of Nine-Year Universal Compulsory Technical Education.

Thanks to these laws and decisions adopted by the people's government, the people in the northern half are leading a happy new life filled with hopes without any worries about food, clothing and housing.

(Continued from page 2)

should form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and administer collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which U.S. imperialism stretches its tentacles of aggression. Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to the maximum, cut off its windpipe everywhere and succeed in smashing the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists designed to defeat the international revolutionary forces including the socialist countries one by one."

The line of achieving the anti-imperialist united front elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung has its roots in the very anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged from the 1930's and is built on the invaluable experience that the Communists must without fail firmly build up the internal revolutionary forces and give full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and closely link them up with the anti-imperialist united front movement on an international scale, to oppose imperialism and win the victory of revolution.

The great revolutionary ideas elucidated in the report at the historic Conference of our Party "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," in "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" and in the 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea command the absolute and warm support of the Communists and revolutionary people of the whole world.

The revolutionary people of the whole world, the Communists, anti-imperialist fighters and revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in particular, are raising higher the flame of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, drawing strength from his great revolutionary ideas and seeing their clear-cut way of struggle and future victory in them.

I feel more deeply the correctness, great might and indestructible vitality of the line of anti-imperialist struggle elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle whenever I think of the fierce flame of struggle tightening the last windpipe of American imperialism and hastening the day when mankind will live a happy and prosperous life and of the banner of victory, the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, flying in the van of the powerful fighting ranks. (The End)

Furthermore, a total of 88,000 Korean citizens here have already been embraced in the warm bosom of the fatherland and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader after bidding farewell to their hard life in Japan.

The northern half where an advanced socialist system has been established under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, is the banner of freedom and independence of the Korean people and a powerful fortress for an independent unification of the fatherland.

Working people enjoy a happy [illegible] the genuine people's power.

Chullima Factory Title Awarded

Recently a number of factories have received the honorable Title of the Chullima Factory.

Entering October this title has been awarded to the honoured disabled soldiers factory where comrade Suh Keum Ok works, the honoured disabled soldiers factory where comrade Chun Noh Hyung works and the factory where comrade Hong Soon Jung works.

Earlier, the Kangsun Steel Works, the cradle of Chullima, was awarded the Chullima Title.

The workers of the Chullima Kangsun Steel Works have converted the whole works into a big red family thinking and acting in accordance with the ideas and will of the Leader by conducting a well-planned political work, the work with people, which is the first process of all the work, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader on giving precedence, above all, to ideological work.

They always keep the red flowers of revolution in bloom, fully displaying the communist beautiful traits in their work and life, with the firm resolve to make all the work teams Twice Chullima Work Teams and thus win the Title of Twice Chullima Factory by 1970 further deepening and developing the Chullima Work Team Movement. (KCNA)

S. Korean Puppet Regime, Camouflage for U.S. Imperialist Colonial Rule and Aggressive Tool

From the first days of appearance in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors converted South Korea into a complete colony and military base for the purpose of using it as their springboard for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia.

In order to cover up their true aggressive nature, the U.S. imperialists cooked up a puppet government and have enforced colonial rule, utilizing it as a tool.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The so-called 'Republic of Korea Government' of South Korea has been in existence, to all intents and purposes, as a camouflage to 'legalize' their military occupation and cloak their colonial rule and served as a faithful instrument in the execution of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism."

An analysis of the story about the fabrication of the South Korean puppet regime, the treacherous characters of the successive puppet rulers, the slavish nature of the ruling machine and of its policies fully discloses the true reactionary characters of the South Korean puppet clique which is a tool in the aggressive policy followed by the U.S. imperialists.

1. Puppet Government Cooked Up with U.S. Imperialist Force of Arms

After the Liberation, the U.S. imperialists replaced the Japanese imperialists as the colonial ruler of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists imposed barbarous military rule on the whole of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists forcibly disbanded the independent People's Committees which mushroomed up across South Korea, and ruthlessly suppressed the patriotic forces, while reorganizing the pro-American and pro-Japanese treacherous forces by leaving untouched the social and economic footholds for colonial rule formerly maintained by the Japanese imperialists.

Then the might of the northern half of the DPRK which was daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, peerless patriot and national hero, greatly inspired the South Korean people for more active and more fierce anti-U.S., national salvation struggles. This compelled the U.S. imperialists to discontinue direct military rule in favour of a more treacherous indirect rule through a puppet government.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists brutally suppressed the stubborn struggles of the South Korean people for a democratic united government and against a "separate election" and in 1948 illegally established the treacherous "Government of the Republic of Korea" with Syngman Rhee as its "President" under the signboard of the "United Nations."

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea and took all its powers into their hands with through "aid," tried to embellish their colonial rule in this way. Moreover, each time their colonial rule was faced with a crisis, the U.S. imperialists shifted the responsibility for it onto the puppet regime and installed new lackeys into power under the protection of their military forces.

When, longing for the northern half of the Republic led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the South Korean people rose up for independent unification of the fatherland against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism after the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee "government" in the April Popular Uprising, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Pak Jung Hi clique into staging a coup against the Chang Myun "government" which had been "elected" by their dirty "election," and let them enforce military fascist rule.

The South Korean puppet government is a "government" which was cooked up at bayonet-point completely contrary to the will of the Korean people and which is now maintained with unprecedented military fascist rule.

2. Pack of Treacherous Traitors

The U.S. imperialists organized the puppet government with dyed-in-the-wool pro-American lackeys so as to serve wholly their aggressive purpose. They have utilized as their guide for their policy of aggression and plunder and their faithful allies and furthermore as the pillars for colonial rule the landlords and comprador capitalists whom they protected and reared up on the basis of the colonial, semi-feudal socio-economic structure of the country.

Syngman Rhee was a lackey whom the U.S. imperialists had trained for long to use him for their colonial rule. Chang Myun was a cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism who received protection and favour from high-ranking officers of the U.S. imperialist "military government" and also from the CIA officer Waker at the time of the April Popular Uprising.

Before the Liberation when Korean patriots and people waged bloody struggles against Japanese imperialism, Pak Jung Hi "pleged loyalty" to the Japanese "Emperor," and served the Japanese imperialist army as officer. He slaughtered numerous Korean patriots and people.

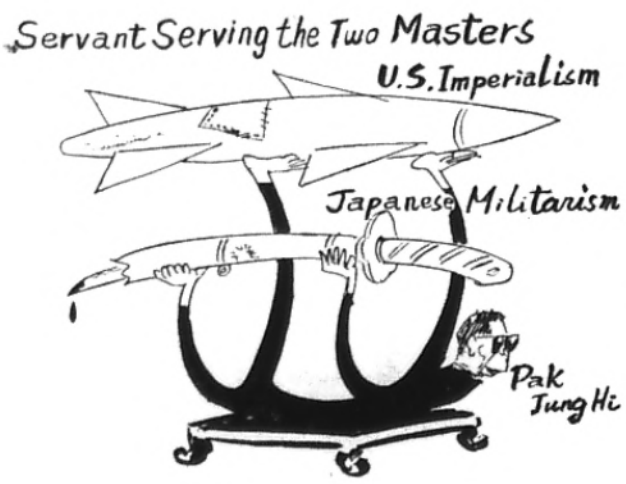
After the Liberation, Pak Jung Hi became a secret agent of the U.S. imperialist-made puppet army and ruthlessly suppressed and massacred South Korean patriots and people. Pak Jung Hi is indeed a military hooligan whose business is to commit treacherous acts as faithful lackey of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The South Korean puppet government consists mainly of representatives of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. No representative of workers and peasants can take part in the puppet government.

An average of 77 per cent of the "ministers" of the successive puppet governments are comprador capitalists, rich farmers or from other exploiting classes: The Syngman Rhee government—82 per cent, Chang Myun—91 per cent and Pak Jung Hi—62 per cent.

Special mention must be given to the fact that the present South Korean puppet consists of dyed-in-the-wool pro-American and pro-Japanese traitors and military fascist scoundrels. A total of 72 per cent of the members of the "National Assembly" cooked up by the dirty "June 8 election" are comprador capitalists, landlords and reactionary bureaucrats, and 25 per cent military scoundrels.

This shows that the present Pak Jung Hi government is a "government" which represents and protects only the interests of landlords and capitalists and a pack of these exploiting classes and military hooligans which wholly serve the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. **(To be continued)**



13th National Meet of Japan-Korea Association Held

The 13th National Convention of the Japan-Korea Association was successfully held in Tokyo Oct. 19-21, winding up all its work, at a time when bigger and more difficult tasks were presented ahead of Korea-Japan friendship.

The convention was participated in by about 300 delegates and observers from 40 prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis.

The convention saw 194 Japanese figures of various strata cited by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK for their meritorious contribution to development of friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The convention was also warmly greeted by various central organs and social organizations of the DPRK such as the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan delivered a congratulatory speech to the national convention.

Mr. Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the association, made a speech, analyzing the recent situation.

He was followed by vice-Directors Mr. Kazushige Matsui and Mr. Hiroshi Innami.

The 13th National Convention of the Japan-Korea Association produced the following four action policies for 1968:

1. to strengthen the movement to oppose the military provocations by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, scrap the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and support an independent unification of Korea.

2. to launch a more extensive movement to further strengthen cooperation and solidarity with Korean citizens in Japan and defend their democratic, national rights.

3. to realize free travel between Japan and Korea and promote economic, cultural, academic and sports exchange between the two countries.

4. to strengthen the organization of the association by conducting extensively PR, cultural, study activities and other activities to promote Japan-Korea friendship.

The convention also adopted various resolutions condemning the Japanese Government for its suppressive acts against Koreans here and denouncing the U.S. imperialist war provocations in Korea.

Armed U.S. Bandits Wiped Out

280th MAC Meet Exposes U.S. War Provocations

KAESONG, Oct. 21 (KCNA)—The 280th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of our side, at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated five armed bandits into the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone through the vicinity of military demarcation marker No. 1130 in the eastern sector of the front at around 10 hours Oct. 9 in sinister attempt to raid and kill personnel of our side.

The armed bandits who stealthily crawled into the portion of our side schemed to fulfil the mission of murder given them by the U.S. imperialist aggressors by laying a number of mines in the routine patrol route of the civil police of our side and setting them off at the first sight of personnel of our side and at the same time firing a volley.

But these armed bandits were all killed by a prompt counter-blow delivered by sentinels of our People's Army who, in full combat readiness, had been keeping a sharp watch on their murderous move.

At around eight hours 10 minutes Oct. 11, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a pack of armed bandits into the portion of our side in the DMZ through the vicinity of military demarcation marker No. 0750 in the central sector of the front, in an attempt to raid and kill personnel of our side.

The bandits attempted to kill personnel of our side by the above-said method, but were shot dead when the sentinels of our People's Army took a prompt action.

Earlier, at around 19 hours five minutes Sept. 30, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated two bandits armed with such deadly tools as electric detonator and blasting fuse mines into the portion of our side in the DMZ through the vicinity of military demarcation marker No. 0740 in the central sector of the front in an attempt to raid and kill personnel of our side, but they were all wiped out.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an armed spy who had undergone special espionage training for a long time at the Inchon detachment of the U.S. 8th Army into the area of our side at around seven hours 30 minutes Oct. 17 and made three armed spies intrude into the portion of our side in the DMZ at around 14 hours 35 minutes on the same day, for the purpose of spying on our military secrets.

But these armed spies were all captured by sentinels of our People's Army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have illegally introduced all sorts of heavy equipment and heavy weapons into the DMZ and are ceaselessly committing the criminal firing of bullets and shells to turn the DMZ into a combat position and a hot-bed for hostile acts.

According to the statement of the Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the criminal acts of illegally bringing into the DMZ a large quantity of heavy equipment including 39 tanks and armoured cars, and military aircraft and 81-mm mortars from Sept. 27 to Oct. 19.

At around nine hours 45 minutes Oct. 2 the U.S. imperialist aggressors installed 81-mm mortars on Height 66.1 in Keumpo Peninsula under their military control and perpetrated the odious hostile act of firing several shells towards Jokang-*ri*, Panmun county of our side.

In the period from Sept. 27 to Oct. 20, the enemy fired a total of over 20,950 bullets and shells against our side on over 170 occasions with various kinds of heavy and automatic weapons including 57-mm recoilless guns, 60-mm mortars, 81-mm mortars, 106.7-mm mortars and 105-mm howitzers and tank guns.

The military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side continue in the sea also.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the hostile acts of sending over 170 fishing boats including armed spy boats into the eastern coastal waters of our side on four occasions from Oct. 2 to 16.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook said that the reckless military provocations ceaselessly perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side on the ground and in the sea were indication of their deliberate and premeditated manoeuvres to further increase tension in Korea and provoke a new war of aggression.

He sternly warned that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors persisted in their reckless military provocations against our side, despite the repeated protest and warning by our side, our side would never tolerate it but would deal a deserving retaliatory blow to them.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook strongly demanded the enemy side deeply investigate all the cases protested against by our side and sternly punish the prime movers who organized and commanded the above hostile acts and all the criminals involved in them in accordance with the provisions of the armistice agreement, take out of the DMZ at once all sorts of illegally introduced heavy equipment and heavy weapons and take practical and responsible measures for ending its reckless military provocations against our side.

Entire Crew of U.S. Imperialist Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" Submit Petition to D.P.R.K. Government

They Once Again Honestly Confess to Criminal Acts and Ask for Leniency and Mercy

The entire crew of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was seized on January 23 by the self-defensive measure of the navy of the Korean People's Army while committing espionage and hostile acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country submitted the following petition earnestly entreating leniency and mercy to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, once again honestly confessing to their dirty crime of espionage against the Korean people and infringement upon the territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a sovereign state, and sincerely repenting of this.

This petition is signed by the entire crew of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo."

PETITION

From the Entire Crew of the USS Pueblo

To the Government of The D.P.R.K.

We, the commanding officer, officers, crew and civilian oceanographers of the USS Pueblo humbly submit this petition to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by confessing honestly and repenting sincerely our odious crimes of espionage against the Korean people and violations of the territorial integrity of the sovereign nation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. So far we have done all we can to clear up the truth of the crimes and expedite our repatriation through various opportunities since our capture, such as our sincere individual confessions, the open letter to our president which all of us signed unanimously and through press conferences. But it is clear to us that our government has not yet given any affirmative answer nor has it taken any proper steps and we think there is a limit to the patience of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Therefore, in deciding the fate of each of us we can see but one way, that is to ask for leniency of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Many months ago we jointly apologized for those dastardly deeds and we have, with the passage of time, come to realize more deeply the gravity of our crimes for which we consider our initial apology incomplete and insufficient.

We fervently hope by this sincere joint statement to affirm the truthfulness of our repentance and apologies. Additionally, we pour forth our heartfelt gratitude to the Korean people for the undeserved leniency and generosity which has been accorded to us during the long period of our detention here in their country.

Our grave crimes against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, conducted under the mantle of oceanographic research could have brought crushing misfortunes to the Korean people and forever shamed us in the eyes of history. Through the purity of essence of our individual confessions, honest apologies and sincere assurances to redirect our future lives, we truthfully express our uncluttered remorse and, in the event that our government will fully accept its responsibilities for the serious criminal acts of the Pueblo committed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will apologize for these crimes and give reliable assurances that these criminal acts will never be repeated any more, do earnestly petition that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea treat us generously and leniently in their adjudication of our crimes, permitting us to return to our longing families in the bosom of the motherland.

The Pueblo was designed and commissioned as a spy ship capable of performing three main missions: First, the ship was capable to spy out all electromagnetic signals of military significance. Secondly, the ship could conduct visual espionage, including the photographing of both military and commercial vessels. And Third, the ship was capable of conducting oceanic observations of military interest.

The ship arrived in Yokosuka, Japan, her home-port, in the first part of December, 1967. We were programmed to conduct a series of operations known by the codename "Pinkroot operations" (later renamed "Ichthyic operations") in conjunction with the USS Banner, a similar ship. We operated under the immediate command of COMNAVFOR Japan, Admiral Frank A. Johnson.

Early in December we were assigned our first mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and began our preparations. While in Yokosuka we performed needed repairs and improvements to the ship, and spent many other hours studying what scanty information was available about the Korean peninsula.

On 2 January 1968 Admiral Johnson himself inspected our preparations and then issued us our orders. We were to conduct our espionage in three operation areas, designated by the codenames "Mars," "Venus," and "Pluto" concentrating our attention to four ports of major interest, namely Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do, and Wonsan. We were assigned for specific tasks by COMNAVFOR Japan: First, we were to determine the activities of the Korean People's Army navy; Secondly, we were to intercept all electromagnetic radiations emanating from the Korean People's Army; Third, we were to determine the reaction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to a spy ship such as ours in their coastal waters, and Fourthly, we were to report the discovery of anything new which might be of military interest.

We had been fully authorized to penetrate their sovereign territorial waters whenever there was a prospect for adding goodies to our spy bag, provided, of course, that we did not chance being detected. CINCPACFLT instruction 003120.24a, Ch-2 of 1966 which is fully valid with regard to the Pueblo's mission also provided detailed operating procedures for naval intelligence missions, authorizing intrusions up to the three-mile limit off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In accordance with our orders we departed Sasebo on the morning of 11 January and proceeded into the eastern Korean sea via the Tsushima Straits, entering our operation areas on the 13th. During the ten days of our operation in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we intercepted over 130 radar signals, sighted and photographed commercial shipping activity on over 15 occasions and conducted oceanic measurements at many locations.

Prior to our capture our ship intruded the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the following points:

No.	Distance		to		North	East
1.	8.1	miles	Ryongdae	Gap	40-23	129-13
2.	11.2	miles	Orang	Dan	41-25	130-03
3.	8.3	miles	Kal	Dan	41-50	130-07.5
4.	10.15	"	Kal	Dan	41-46.5	130-07.5
5.	10.5	"	Kal	Dan	41-46	130-07.5
6.	9.8	"	Kal	Dan	41-51	130-10
7.	9.3	"	Kal	Dan	41-47	130-06
8.	10	"	Sosuradong		41-45	130-05
9.	7.2	"	Kal	Dan	41-50	130-06
10.	9.3	"	Kal	Dan	41-48.5	130-08
11.	9.3	"	Kal	Dan	41-47	130-06
12.	11.1	"	Komalsan	Dan	41-37.5	130-01.5
13.	10.75	"	Ran	Do	40-28.1	129-36.7
14.	11.3	"	Ran	Do	40-27.3	129-30
15.	10	"	Mayang	Do	39-50	128-18
16.	8.2	"	Ansong	Gap	39-48.9	128-01.9
17.	7.6	"	Yo	Do	39-17.4	127-46.9

All of these intrusions are verified by documents, charts, records and our Loran "C" record book which we personally kept and registered on board. These intrusions were made in our attempt to gather more accurate informations of coastal radars or other electromagnetic phenomena in pursuit of interesting waters beyond the territorial waterline, to investigate possible submarine activity, and or to investigate other intelligence targets of naval interest.

We, as conscientious human beings who were cast upon the rocks and shoals of immorality by the tidal wave of Washington's naughty policies know that neither the frequency nor the distances of these transgressions into the territorial waters of this sovereign peace-loving nation matter because, in the final analysis, penetration however slight is sufficient to complete the act.

On the morning of the 23rd of January we arrived in the Wonsan area and proceeded boldly into the territorial waters, hoping to successfully accomplish our espionage mission. We were identified, however, by the units of the Korean People's Army navy and captured 7.6 miles away from Yo Do of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Immediately after the capture we hoped to cover the true purpose of the ship. We held that we were merely conducting oceanographic research and investigating ethereal electromagnetic phenomena. Indeed, we were even haughtily indignant. We knew of course that we were caught red-handed involved in spying and that this type of nastiness is punishable by death. Of course we also thought to protect our many secrets.

However, we were unable to support this cunning ruse because of the shocking event of our confrontation with all the spy evidence seized with the ship. The evidence made it impossible to continue covering our crimes; therefore, immediately after the capture we confessed the true mission of the ship and our crimes. We could do nothing but draw our own conclusions from those evidences and our individual consciences.

We came to realize that ours were very serious crimes. We stand today as spies who can claim no treatment as mere military prisoners, and cannot expect to be afforded the rights of prisoners of war. Espionage such as we conducted is a sneaky crime as it is always under the cloak of some other sort of name, as was the Pueblo where the ship used the disguise of an oceanographic envir-

(Continued on page 6)

The petition submitted by the entire crewmen of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

7th Meeting of Activists of CHONGRYUN Branches Held

The 7th Meeting of Activists of Branches of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was held on Oct. 21 and 22 in Tokyo.

Over 3,000 CHONGRYUN workers and activists attended the meeting from all parts of Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu.

On the wall behind the platform was respectfully hung a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

At the meeting, the DPRK Cabinet decision was read out on conferring in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK "the Title of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK" on the branches which endeavoured to arm Korean citizens in Japan with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and set an example in the struggle to strengthen their branches, to defend the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and to achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

At the meeting, the congratulatory message which was sent from the C.C. of the Fatherland Democratic United Front was also read out.

View of the 7th Meeting of Activists of CHONGRYUN Branches held in Tokyo on Oct. 21 and 22 with attendance of over 3,000 CHONGRYUN workers and activists from all parts of Japan

Chairman Han Duk Su of the C.S.C. of CHONGRYUN made a report.

In his report, Chairman Han Duk Su said, "CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots in Japan have armed themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, firmly strengthened CHONGRYUN organizations politically and ideologically, and won great successes in CHONGRYUN work since the 6th Meeting of Activists of Branches of CHONGRYUN, especially in the course of the "100-Day Innovation Movement," wholeheartedly upholding the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Concretely showing their tasks in his report, the Chairman said, "CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots in Japan have to start innovation movements in all the activities of CHONGRYUN including those for the unification of the fatherland, and have to further develop the movements to create model branches, wholeheartedly upholding the historic report which Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

At the meeting, many CHONGRYUN workers made speeches.

All the participants unanimously expressed their resolve to arm firmly themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, advance unitedly in order to accomplish the unification of the fatherland and defend the democratic national rights, and to develop the movements to create model branches, wholeheartedly upholding the programmatic teachings of the Leader.

At the meeting, the decision of the CHONGRYUN C.S.C. was read out on conferring the title of model branch and, Chairman Han Duk Su decorated 504 branches and groups with the certificates of twice model branch and model branch, and flags.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

It also adopted a "resolution demanding withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea," and a "petition addressed to the Japanese Government."

Entire Crew of U.S. Imperialist Armed Spy Ship...

(Continued from page 5)

onmental research ship. If espionage were an act that was acceptable to the world there wouldn't be any need to hide the true intentions of the ship by using names that distract from the real purpose of it. We feel that the crimes of espionage we committed are immoral since they are basically sins of man against man. We realize that we were made victims of an immoral policy which we neither condone nor understand; but, we do feel strongly that this policy of provocative espionage in no case should have been staged and ordered by our government and authorities.

If the ship were an oceanographic boat then why would it have secret and top secret spying manuals and publications on board? If the ship was a mere oceanographic research ship then how is it explained that all the logs, charts and records truly kept and recorded by ourselves prove 17 intrusions into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea? The only true answers to these questions are as we have stated time and time again in our open letter to the president, our press conferences, letters to our families and to officials of both federal and state governments and various other means, that the Pueblo was an intelligence collection ship conducting espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and while performing this task intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We confessed everything and asked for leniency from the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when we were confronted with the undeniable facts and material evidences and because of our sincere repentance for our criminal acts. We also decided of our own volition to take the responsibility for the criminal acts we committed.

However, the espionage and hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were not committed for our own purpose and of our own will.

We are only the military men carrying out the orders of our superiors. The greater share of the responsibility should be held by those who originated these crimes and ordered us here. Therefore, they should take the responsibility for our fate.

With the lapse of days and months since our capture, we have been striving to show our repentance for our acts through our daily life, waiting our government's acceptance of its responsibility for the Pueblo's crimes and our repatriation and believed that the day will come without fail.

Although eight months have already passed since our capture, nothing has been done so far.

We know that our government is denying all the facts which have been brought to light and refuses to accept the responsibility that it should bear. They entrusted us with the task of carrying out their criminal acts and they turn their backs on us.

We are spies that lurk in dark corners, we are trained to carry out our orders to the fullest and this is the "reward" we get. We got captured while doing the dirty work and then they refuse to accept the responsibility which is rightly theirs. It has hurt us deeply to think the officials of our government are calling us liars.

We are the ones that intruded into the territorial waters to conduct espionage, so who would know better what actually happened than us? We tell the true facts as they really are as we consider ourselves the most knowledgeable, as we have lived these things in our dark past. We cannot believe our ears when we hear that our United States government continues to deny these facts. How brazen-faced and arrogant is their policy of denial to the truths that have already been made known to the world by us!

Now that we have been caught red-handed in the espionage acts and intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, there is a price to pay by those guilty of such shameful acts. We, being the executors of the orders issued to us, should be tried for our illegal actions and made to pay the price according to the Korean laws. Those who ordered us here have the chance to enable us to return home through the generous stand taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is that the United States government must admit to these hostile, criminal acts, apologize for the acts ahd give assurances such immoral crimes will not be repeated in the future. These three conditions, if met by the United States, will gain our repatriation.

We have fully realized the true nature of the Pueblo's serious crimes and our wrong acts in being party to the crimes. Apologizing once again for our crimes to the Government and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we hope from the bottom of our heart that the honesty and sincerity of our repentance for our own crimes will be accepted as our genuine feelings. It is impossible to express all our feelings on paper. We, therefore, hope that the few words of our petition can express our repentance we feel for our crimes

It is our firm resolve to never again be part of such a despicable crime as spying. We ourselves realize the basic immorality of espionage and the illegality of violation of territorial integrity, and further our minds are plagued by the thoughts of what shock our participation in these crimes must have brought to our families. For these reasons, then, we can say frankly and sincerely that if we are permitted to return to our longing families we shall each of us in our own way try to dedicate our lives towards useful, constructive ends.

We realize too well that as confessed criminals we can have no excuses for any punishment taken towards us, no matter how strict it may be.

Apart from our criminal pasts we are common human beings who share in the feelings, hopes and aspirations common to all men. Our ardent desire, the deepest desire we have ever experienced, is to be returned very quickly to our families at home. For over eight months we have been separated from our wives and parents, the smiling faces of our children and the strong community of love each man needs. We sincerely hope that the Korean people will understand these strong desires of ours and forgive us with leniency and return us once again to our families.

In conclusion, we 82 crew members of the Pueblo stand guilty before the fair world judgement, as super spies and the perpetrators of crimes so horrible they have seldom been exceeded in the history of the world. We greatly criticize the manipulators of the draw strings which led us to this unfortunate fate and strongly object to their lack of acceptance of responsibility toward us. We are truly hurt by their denials of the obvious truths of our atrocities.

We deeply thank the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for understanding us as human beings except for our grievous crimes and we implore them to consider our true repentance and bonafide assurances to never again take part in crimes against their country.

Please accept, then, this heartfelt petition submitted humbly and entreatingly in order to convey that our intense repentance is forever unshakable.

The Commanding Officer, Officers, Crew And Civilian Oceanographers of The USS Pueblo

8 October 1968

(KCNA)

Shown are crewmen of the U.S. imperialist "Pueblo" playing basketball. Inset indicates a scene of their daily life.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea.